which had been in China before 1839 reenforced their staffs. Trade was stimulated by the growth of steam navigation. The settlement of the west coast of North America, especially California, from the older portions of the United States proceeded apace during the forties and fifties and led to more commerce across the Pacific. The emigration of Chinese laborers sprang up—to the mines of California, to Peru, and to the plantations of Cuba and British Guiana. Through these wanderers overseas alien influences were to flow back Into China. In Shanghai, moreover, which rapidly became an important center of foreign trade, the Westerners acquired lands outside the city wall. There three settlements arose, French, British, and American (the last two later—1863—amalgamated as the International Settlement), and the foundations were laid of the status which in after years was to be one of nearly complete independence of Chinese control. The foreign commerce of Amoy, Ningpo, and Foochow did not become so important as that of Shanghai, and the foreign settlements at these ports did not reach the dimensions of those at the latter city. It should also be noted that Portugal in effect assumed full sovereignty over Macao, although China did not formally recognize the act until 1887.

; The peace that was sealed by the treaties was little more than a truce. Neither side was satisfied. From the Chinese standpoint : too much had been granted, and from the foreign standpoint not enough. Friction inevitably followed. Of the five treaty ports, Canton continued to have the largest number of foreign residents. These were still confined to the old narrow "Factory" district along the river front, and the Cantonese offered determined oppo-

sition to any extension of the area. British attempts to obtain better conditions were balked. Rioting, murders, and bitterness punctuate the annals of these years. Trouble, although not so marked, occurred at the other four ports. The smuggling of opium continued. Much of the emigration of Chinese took the form of "contract labor," and recruiting for it was often by violence and fraud. For a time foreign ships, especially Portuguese, undertook the "convoying" of Chinese merchant craft along the coast, ostensibly as a protection against pirates, but in reality a thinly veiled form of blackmail.

The American and French treaties of 1844 made provision for